

# Black swallow-wort & Pale swallow-wort

Presented by \_\_\_\_\_  
Organization



Southern Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management

# Other Common Names and Synonyms

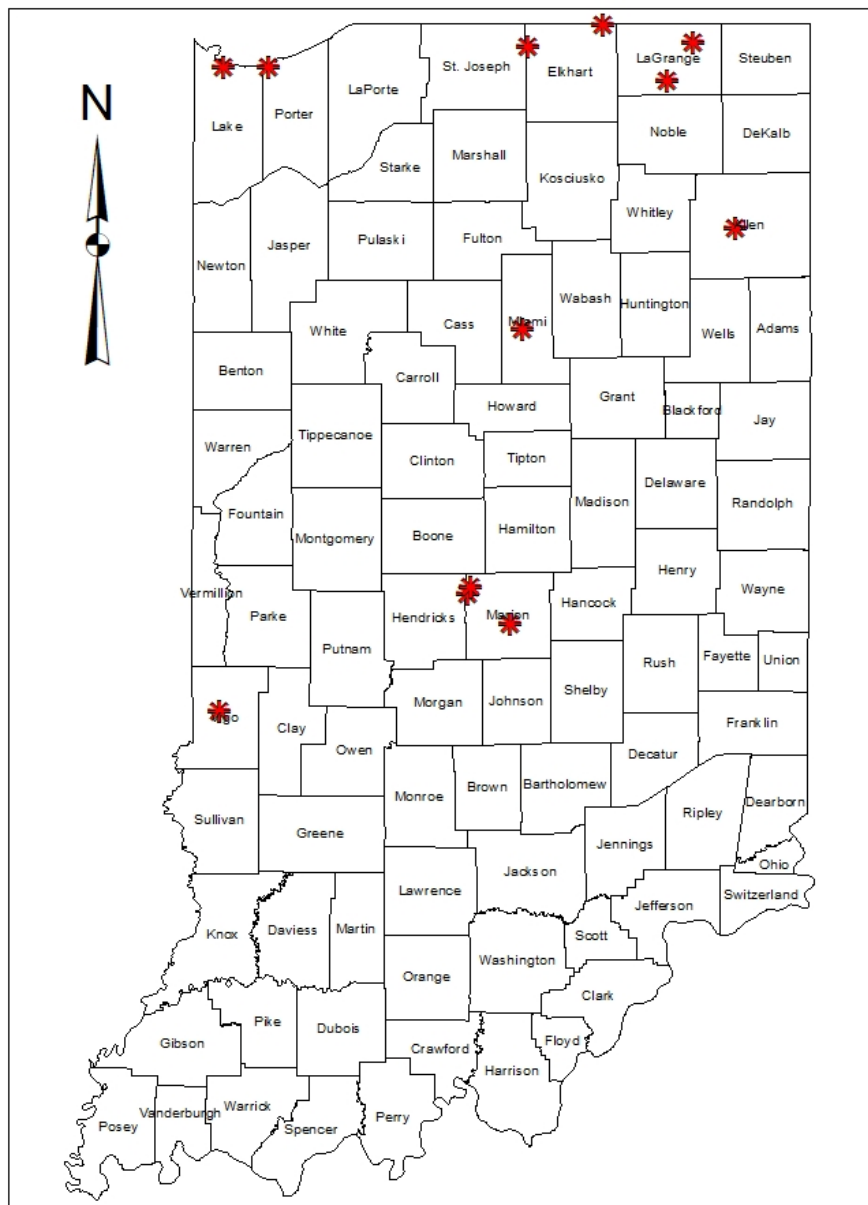
- Black swallow-wort (*Cynanchum louiseae*)
  - AKA black dog-strangling vine, *Vincetoxicum nigrum*
- Pale swallow-wort (*Cynanchum rossicum*)
  - AKA dog-strangling vine, or European swallow-wort, *Vincetoxicum rossicum*
- Swallow-wort or Swallowwort
  - Both are used

# History

- Native to southwestern Europe, Northern Europe, the Ukraine and parts of Russia.
- Introduced to the United states in the 1800s.
- High concentrations on the East Coast of the US
- First reported in Indiana in Vigo county 2009



# Black Swallow-wort populations in Indiana as of July 2019



# Spread

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- Plants form seedpods that dry, open and spread via wind
- Dried plants & pods have been seen to be moved via hay
- Plants can also reproduce via roots sprouts, and nodes on lower stems.



Image Source: Invasive.org Leslie J. Mehrhoff

# Impacts

- Creates dense mats of woven vines
  - Prevents natural regeneration
  - Decreases mobility in infested areas
- More growth seen in full light
  - invades early successional areas and disturbed areas
    - Such as abandoned hay fields, railroad beds and right-a-ways
- Plants will persist in shaded areas, but less new growth will occur until disturbance in canopy



Image Source: Invasive.org Leslie J. Mehrhoff

# Impacts

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- Displaces & outcompetes native vegetation
- Alters soil microbial communities
- Disturbs insect communities
- Toxic to monarch butterfly larvae
- Possibly toxic to livestock
  - Avoided by deer



Image Source: Invasive.org Leslie J. Mehrhoff

## Black Swallow-wort

*Vincetoxicum nigrum*



Leaves dark green, flowers dark purple, peduncles <2 cm



## Pale Swallow-wort

*Vincetoxicum rossicum*



Leaves medium green, flowers pink to reddish, peduncles >2cm





What Can Be Done?

# Control & Mapping



Southern Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management

# Chemical Control Options

- Foliar spraying is considered the best method for control
  - Glyphosate w/adjuvant- Spray twice
    - First June during flowering time
    - Second August
  - Triclopyr can be used after seed pods have formed but are still green

# Manual Control Options

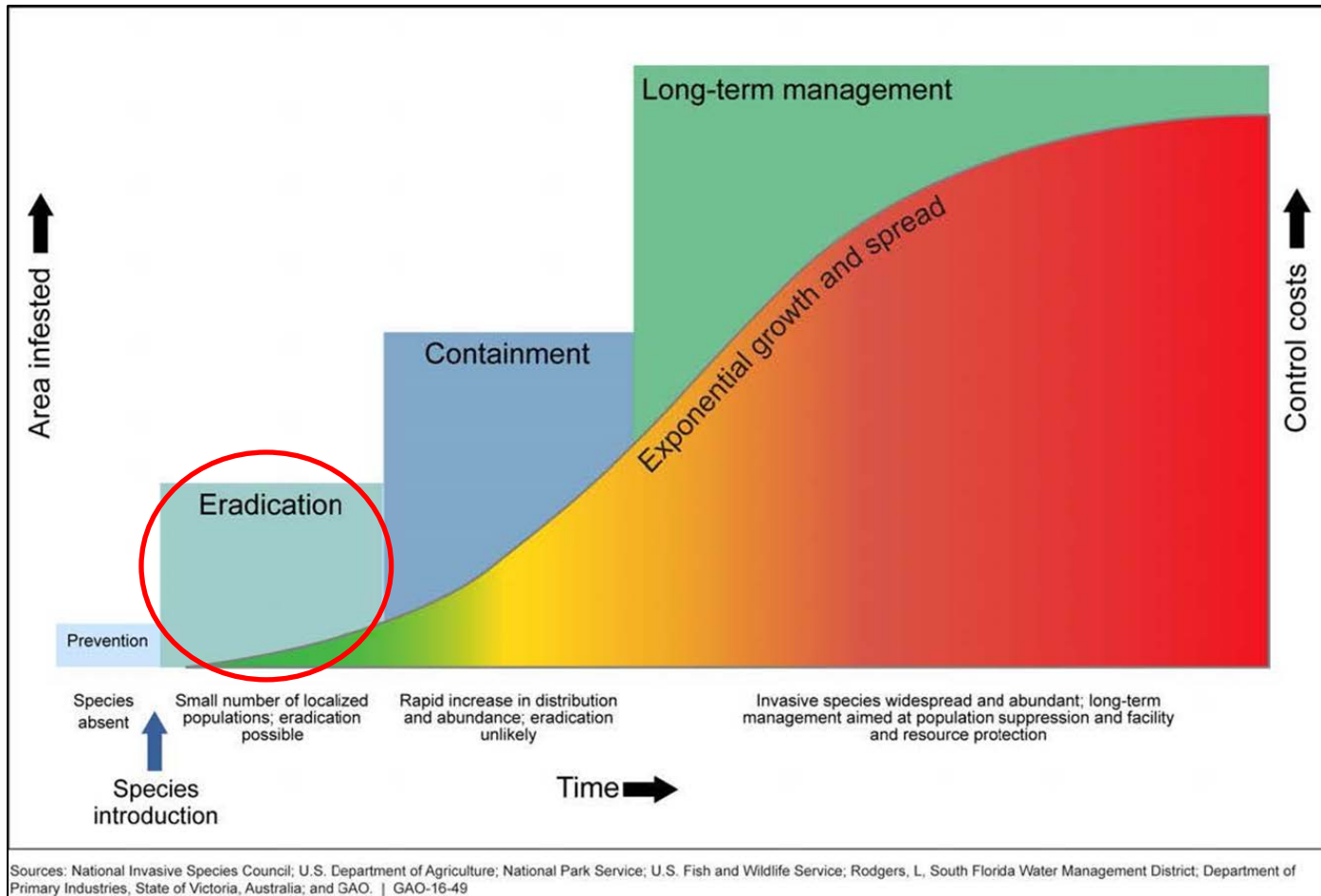
- Tarping- for small populations dense monocultures
  - Cover area in weed-cloth or dark colored tarps this will “cook” and kill the plants, but it also can damage the underlying soil
- Clipping- reduces seed production only
  - Either by clipping back new growth after flower before pod production
  - Or removing and bagging pods while they are still green (ideal for small populations)

# Why Should You Map

- Early Detection is key to prevent a small patch from becoming a large mess!
- Mapping can provide information on how the plant is spreading



# Why Should You Map



# Reporting Invasives EDDMapS & GLEDN

Adapted from training created by Megan Ritterskamp  
Invasive species Technician, Vanderburgh SWCD

# www.eddmaps.org/indiana

## EDDMapS **Report IN**

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System *and keep invasive species out!*

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### Statistics

105,496 County Reports  
79,085 Point Reports  
800 Species

### Recent Reports

- ✓ Chinese silvergrass by Zach Poynter in Daviess County, Indiana
- ✓ Chinese yam by David Mow in Brown County, Indiana
- ✓ common reed by David Mow in Morgan County, Indiana
- ✓ common reed by David Mow in Morgan County, Indiana
- ✓ sericea lespedeza by David Mow in Morgan County, Indiana

### Educational Resources

- ✓ EDDMapS: Invasive Plant Mapping Handbook



### BRING THE POWER OF EDDMAPS TO YOUR SMARTPHONE

Introducing BugwoodApps - comprehensive mobile applications that engage users with invasive species, forest health, natural resource and agricultural management

iPhone | iPad | Android

### Supporters



# Online Features

## EDDMapS **Report IN** Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System *and keep invasive species out!*

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# Distribution Maps





← → ↻ https://www.eddmaps.org/indiana/distribution/ 🔍 ☆ ✓ 🌐

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## Distribution Maps

Click on each species to view distribution maps.

Search by EDDMapS Record ID  [Search](#)



Search:

Subject Name	Scientific Name	Records	View
dog-strangling vine, European swallowwort	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	5,467	State   County   Point   List
Black dog-strangling vine, black swallowwort	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	1,664	State   County   Point   List

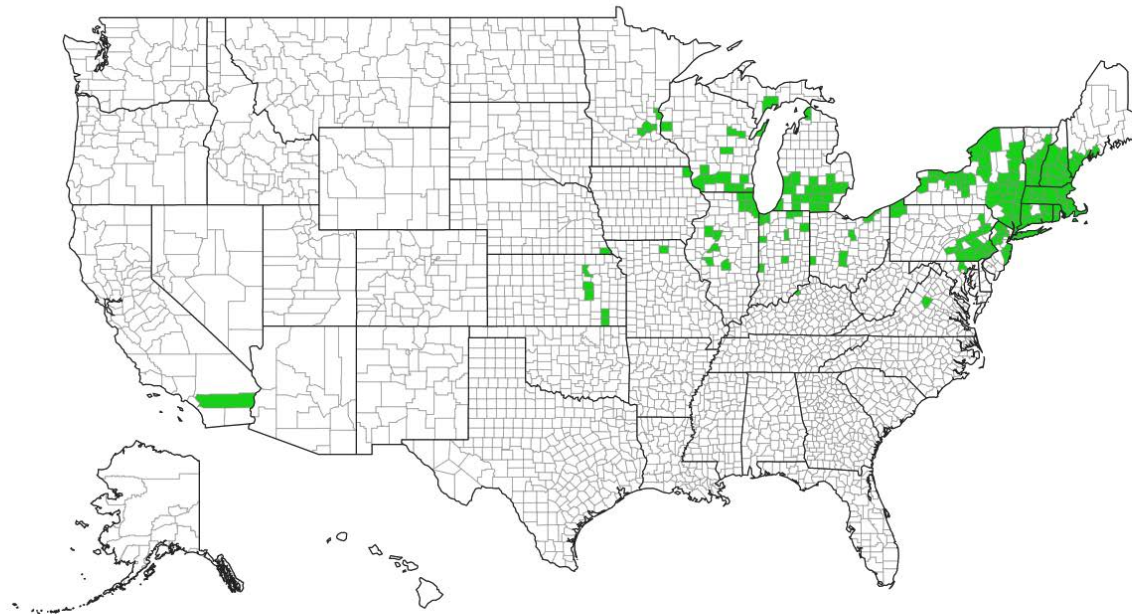
Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

# Distribution Maps

## Black dog-strangling vine, black swallowwort *Vincetoxicum nigrum* (L.) Moench

USDA PLANTS Symbol:CYLO11  
Invasive Plant Atlas  
Species Information

This species is Introduced in the United States



**Legend**  
No Data  
Species Reported

# Species Information

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Home | Report Sightings | Distribution Maps | **Species Information** | Tools & Training | My EDDMapS | About | [sign out](#)

## Species Information

Click on each species to view information, image and references.



Search:

Subject Name	Scientific Name
Black dog-strangling vine, black swallowwort	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>
dog-strangling vine, European swallowwort	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

# Species Information



<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Report Sightings</a>	<a href="#">Distribution Maps</a>	<a href="#">Species Information</a>	<a href="#">Tools &amp; Training</a>	<a href="#">My EDDMapS</a>	<a href="#">About</a>	<a href="#">sign out</a>
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## Black dog-strangling vine, black swallowwort *Vincetoxicum nigrum* (L.) Moench

This species is Introduced in the United States

### Overview

#### Appearance

*Vincetoxicum nigrum* is an herbaceous, twining, unbranched, perennial vine which can grow up to 6.5 ft. (2 m) in length.

#### Foliage

Leaves are opposite, dark green, oval, and shiny with entire margins. Leaves are from 3-4 in. (7.6-10.2 cm) long and 2-3 in. (5.1-7.6 cm) wide. A short petiole attaches the leaf to the vine.

#### Flowers

Clusters of 6-10 flowers bloom from June to September. Five lobed dark purple corollas are approximately 0.25 in. (0.6 cm) across and covered with short white hairs on the upper surface.

#### Fruit

Fruit are pods, similar to milkweed pods, which are slender, 2-3 in. (5.1-7.6 cm) long and split to reveal small seeds with tufts of white hairs. The hairs allow the seeds to be readily dispersed by wind. Plants have rhizomes that sprout new plants.

#### Ecological Threat

*Vincetoxicum nigrum* readily invades upland areas. It tolerates a wide range of light and moisture conditions and can be found invading a wide variety of upland habitat types. It is native to Europe. The history of its introduction is uncertain, but it may have escaped from a botanical garden.

### Resources

- [Biological Control of Invasive Plants in the Eastern United States - USDA Forest Service](#)
- [Invasive Plant Atlas of New England - University of Connecticut](#)

[Top](#)

[Resources](#)

[Selected Images](#)

[Maps](#)

[Invasive List Sources](#)

[Taxonomy](#)

[Other System Links](#)

[References](#)

# Reporting

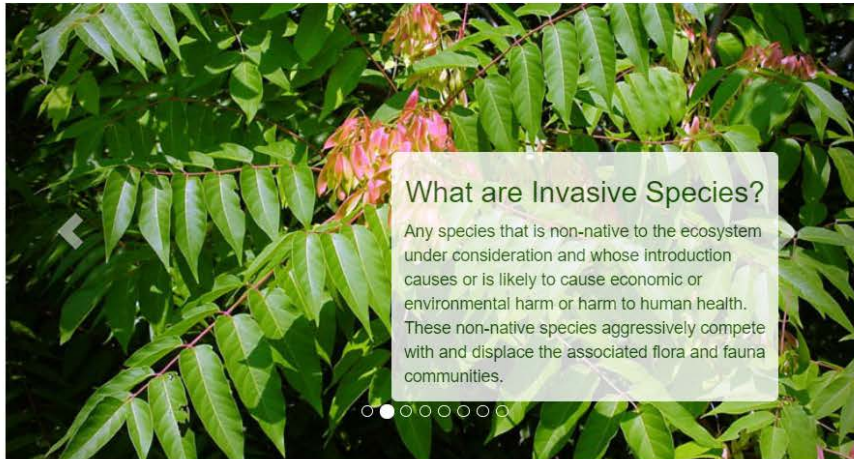
## Step 1: Make an Account

### EDDMapS **Report IN**

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Login Register



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## Register

\*First name

\*Last Name

Organization

Email address

Verify Email address

\*Password

# Option 1: Submitting a report –



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## Submitting a report, what do you NEED?

- **What:** Identify the species
- **When:** When you observed the invasive
- **Where:** Where is it located (options to report a single point, line, or draw a polygon)
- **MUST HAVE PHOTOS:** pictures that clearly show what you found.
- **Other items you can include:** *Area, growth stage, density, location details, habitat details*



# Taking Pictures

- ▶ 90 percent of verification can be done through photos.
- ▶ 1 of the whole plant.
- ▶ 2-3 identifying characteristics.
- ▶ 1 of the site in which you found it.



# Report an Invasive Plant Occurrence

Red fields are required.

## Species

**Pest (?) :**

Search for a species ▼

## Infestation

**Status:**  Positive (?)  Negative (?)  Treated (?)

**Observation Date (?) :**

03/19/2019

**Infested Area (?) :**

Select One ▼

**Gross Area (?) :** 

Select One ▼

**Habitat (?) :**

Select One ▼

**Canopy Closure (?) :**

Select One ▼

**Abundance:**

Select One ▼

**Plant Description:**

Mature  Sapling/Immature  Seedling/Rosette  In Flower  In Fruit  Seeds  Dormant/Dead  Unknown

**Damage (?) :**

Yes  No

# Location

In addition to State and County, please provide details by placing a marker or listing the physical address on where the sighting occurred.

**State:**  **County:**

**Latitude (?):**  **Longitude (?):**

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX), and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

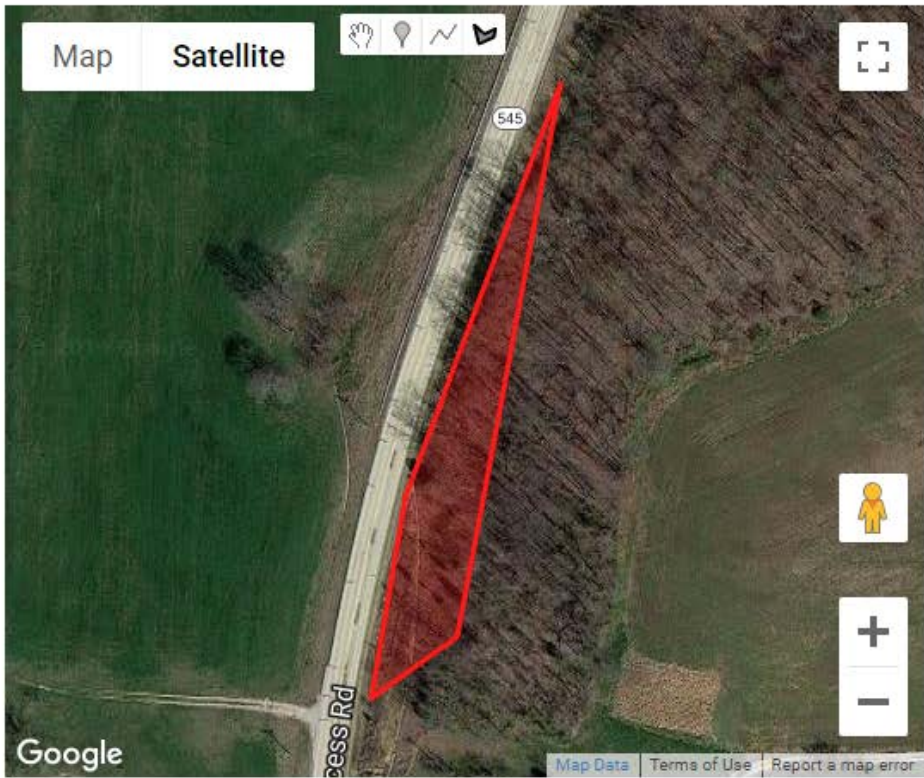
- lat/long conversion tools
- place marker at position
- clear map

**Location Description/Nearest Address:**

**Ownership:**

\* If reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.

**Private (?):**  Yes  No



## Images

Image 1:

 Choose file

(.jpg, .jpeg)

Caption:

Photo by:

Image 3:

 Choose file

(.jpg, .jpeg)

Caption:

Photo by:

Image 5:

 Choose file

(.jpg, .jpeg)

Caption:

Photo by:

Image 2:

 Choose file

(.jpg, .jpeg)

Caption:

Photo by:

Image 4:

 Choose file

(.jpg, .jpeg)

Caption:

Photo by:

## Additional Information

Comments:

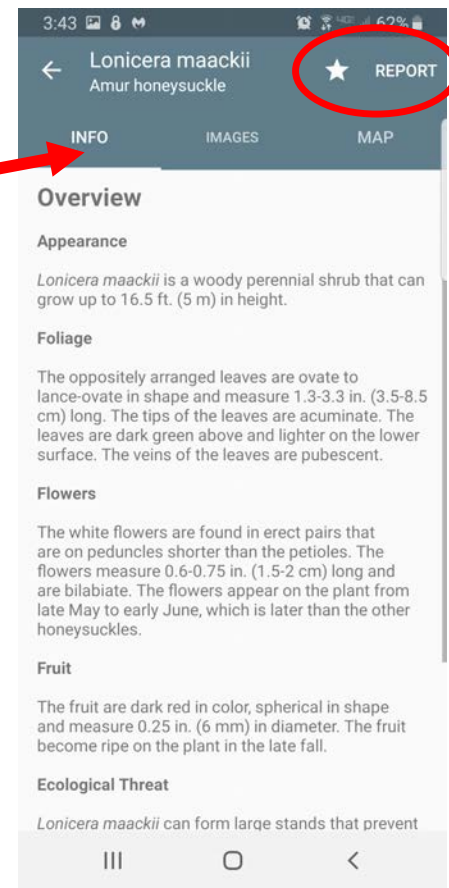
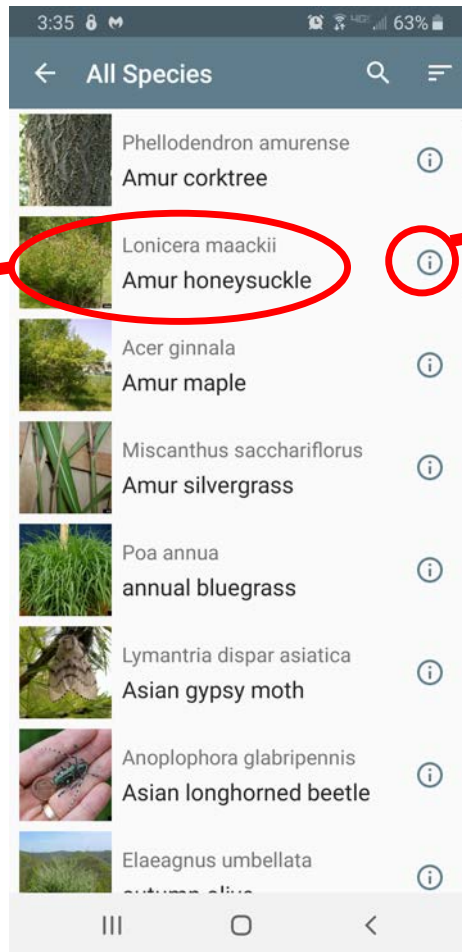
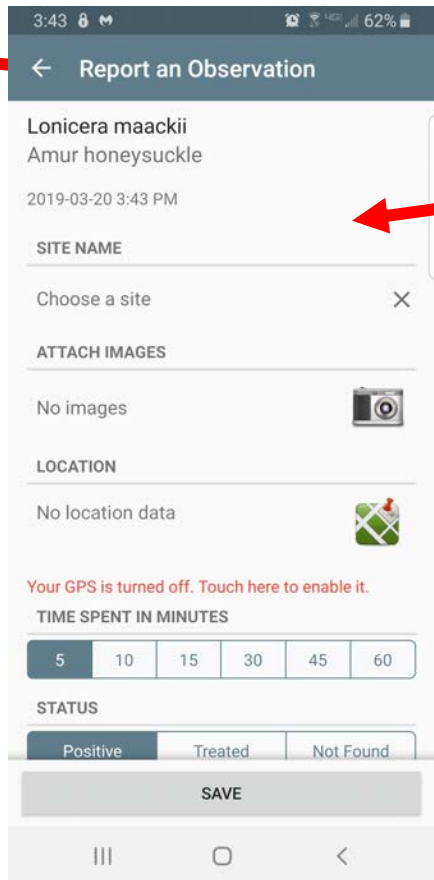
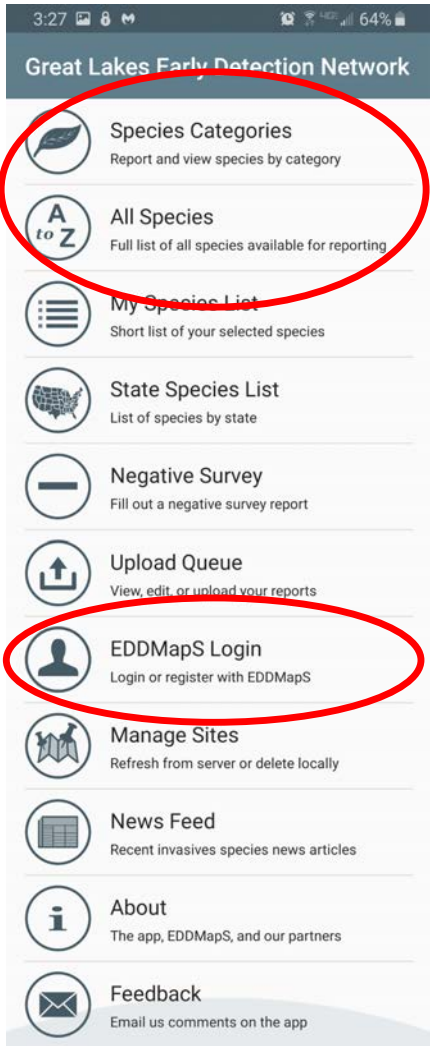
Identified by:

Voucher Specimen Made (?):  Yes  No

Location of Specimen:

Submit Report

# Option 2: Submitting a report – GLEDN



3:51 62%

Report an Observation

Lonicera maackii  
Amur honeysuckle

2019-03-20 3:51 PM

SITE NAME

Choose a site

ATTACH IMAGES

No images

LOCATION

No location data

Your GPS is turned off. Touch here to enable it.

TIME SPENT IN MINUTES

5 10 15 30 45 60

STATUS

Positive Treated Not Found

INFESTATION

Habitat Select habitat

Area Acres Sq Feet

Density Low Medium High

NOTES

Any additional information

SAVE

LOCATION

No location data

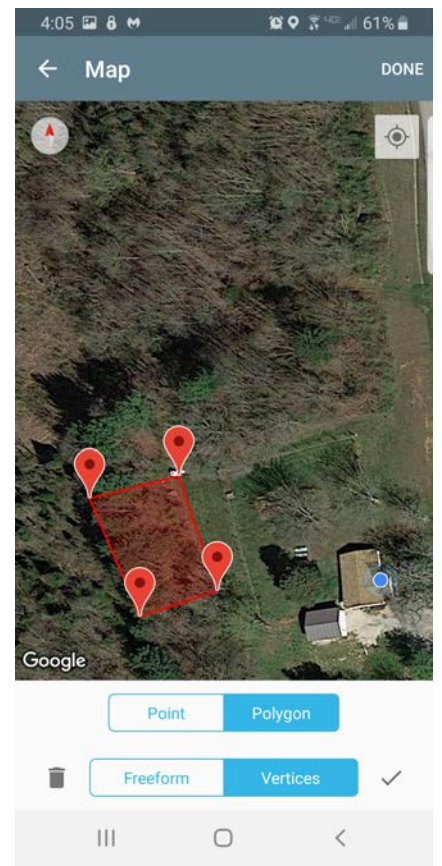
Your GPS is turned off. Touch here to enable it.

TIME SPENT IN MINUTES

5 10 15 30 45 60

STATUS

Positive Treated Not Found



**When using the app:**

- Species name & Date is automatic
- You NEED to attach good pictures
- You NEED to turn on your location!
- The rest is useful, but optional

# Other Details

- **Time Spent in Minutes.**
- **Infestation.** Enter the size of the infestation and choose Acres or Square Feet.
- **Density.** Choose Low, Medium, or High based on your best judgment Low=<10% cover, Medium=11-50% cover, and High=>50% cover.
- **Notes.** Add any additional helpful information, like landmarks or whether you controlled the infestation.

TIME SPENT IN MINUTES

5	10	15	30	45	60
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STATUS

Positive	Treated	Not Found
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INFESTATION

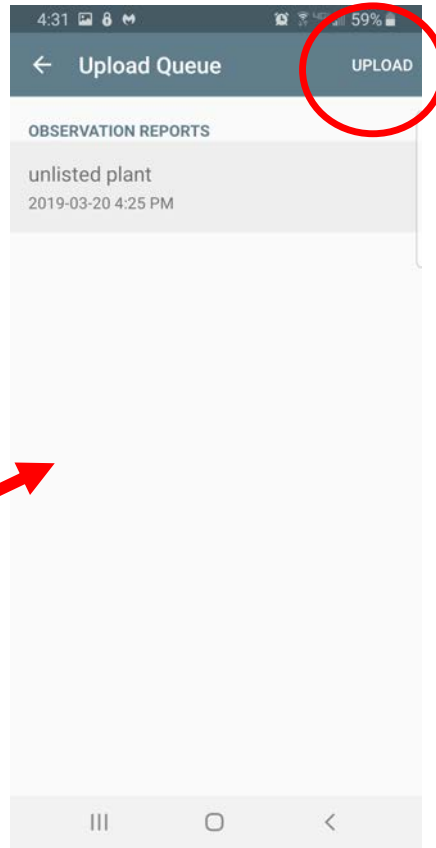
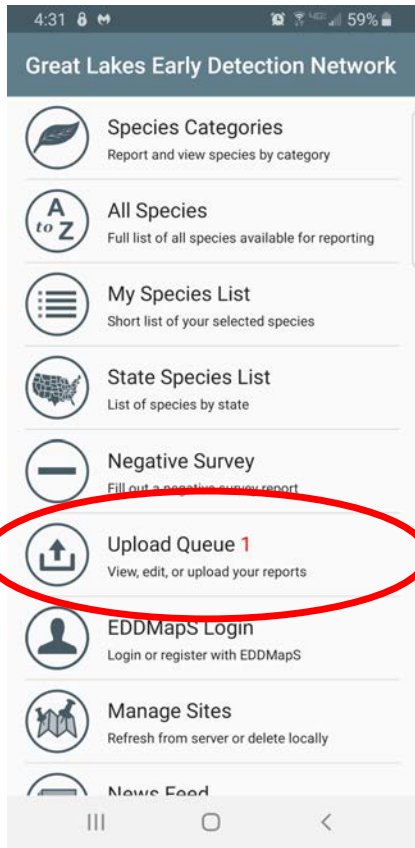
Habitat

Area

Density

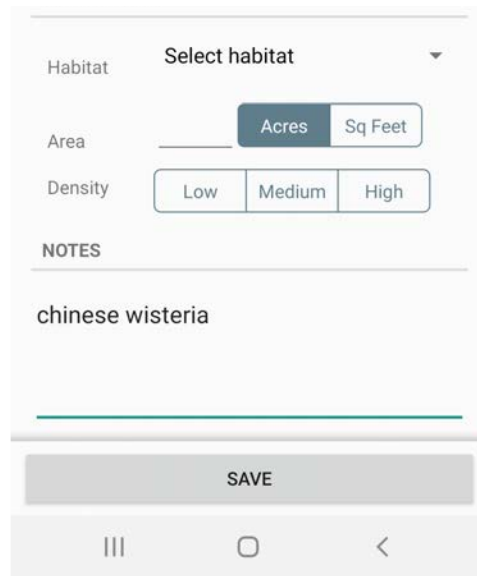
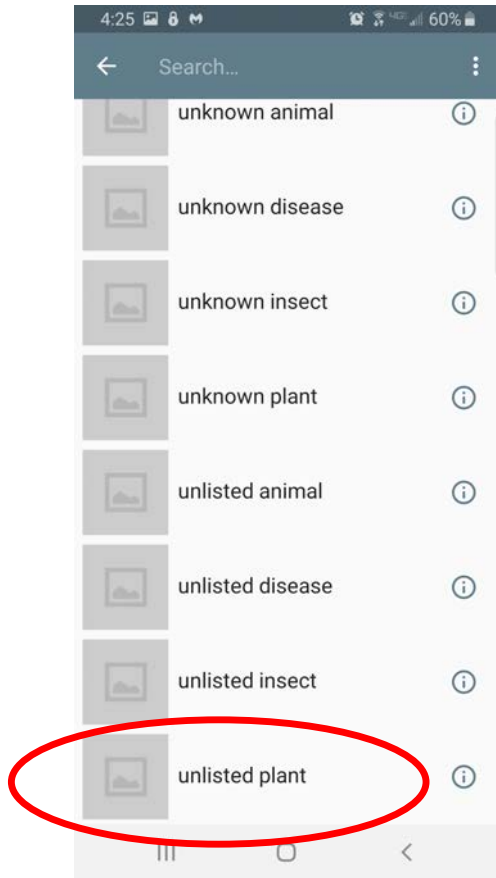
NOTES

SAVE



After you save your report, you need to upload it!





You can also report unlisted species.

# View and edit reports online, including unlisted species.

EDDMapS Report IN  
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System and keep invasive species out!

Home Report Sightings Distribution Maps Species Information Tools & Training **My EDDMapS** About sign out

Overview

Recent Reports

Search:

Record ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Date	Review Status	Manage
8020571	Japanese stiltgrass	Microstegium vimineum	Crawford County, Indiana, United States	02/18/2019		View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
8020570	oriental bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	Crawford County, Indiana, United States	02/18/2019		View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
8020569	border privet	Ligustrum obtusifolium	Crawford County, Indiana, United States	02/18/2019		View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
7823053	jetbead	Rhodotypos scandens	Warrick County, Indiana, United States	10/30/2018	Reviewed & Public	View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
7817924	paper-mulberry	Broussonetia papyrifera	Dubois County, Indiana, United States	10/10/2018	Reviewed & Public	View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
7817001	Japanese chaff flower	Achyranthes japonica	Warrick County, Indiana, United States	10/06/2018	Reviewed & Public	View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
7817000	ravennagrass	Saccharum ravennae	Warrick County, Indiana, United States	10/06/2018	Reviewed & Public	View   Edit   Revisit   Delete
7816998	European common reed	Phragmites australis ssp. australis	Warrick County, Indiana, United States	10/06/2018	Reviewed & Public	View   Edit   Revisit   Delete

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Rangeland

Bat Reports

# Question?

For more information, visit

<http://www.sicim.info/> and follow us on

Facebook at

<https://www.facebook.com/sicim35/>



Southern Indiana Cooperative Invasives Management